PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE LXXXII.

PAN-ASIANISM.

Pan-Asianism. Pan-Asianism is the eastern counterpart of the Nazism of the West. It means the slavery of ASIA, international gangsterdom, imperialist expansion and ruthless warfare. But the Japanese who excel their BERLIN masters in the art of camouflage conceal their real intentions in lofty phrases as the following extracts from their writers will show :—

"The doctrine of ASIA for the Asiatics is based on the superior principle that ASIA must be safeguarded and maintained by the Asiatics alone"—Major General Doihara.

"For over a century and a half the Asiatics have been pressed down by the Whites and subjected to Western tyranny. But JAPAN after defeating RUSSIA has aroused the sleeping Asiatics to shake off this tyranny and torture,"—Rin Kaito, the Japanese publicist.

'The Divine Mission'. This is the theme of the militarists who rule the destinies of JAPAN to-day, and propose to rule all ASIA and divide the world with the Nazis to-morrow. It is the 'divine mission' of NIPPON, which Major General Todu, Japanese Commander, Northern CHINA, one of its latest expounders calls a racial and spiritual war for the 'emancipation of the coloured people,

who form the greater part of the human inhabitants of the world from the enslaving oppression of the Whites'.

Precept & Practice. But there is neither 'emancipation' nor 'spirituality'' in the policy that JAPAN pursues to-day. Under the pretext of emancipating coloured people from "the enslaving oppression of the Whites," JAPAN is actually enslaving country after country. The Sino-Japanese War is a fratricidal war. Having swallowed part of CHINA, the other part sticking in her throat, she is now gulping INDO-CHINA and THAILAND, and like a thief of the night is stealing into MALAY and BURMA—the inhabitants of which are Asiatics all and blood-brothers.

Shintoism. Nor is it a spiritual war "to rectify the national civilisation of the East". JAPAN has no religion. Her Buddhism has been already thrown overboard in favour of pagan Shintoism.

What is Shintoism. Now what is Shintoism? Officially, it is not a religion at all. Originally it was crude ancestral worship. It was used by the philosophers of JAPAN, for political purposes, and worked into a philosophy of patriotism and racial arrogance in which JAPAN was deified as a country of Gods, the Japanese as the children of Gods, and their Emperor as a descendant of the Sun Goddess. Its authoritative exponents, Tanaka and Kato, have said "Shintoism is a universal ideal of life as set forth by the divine Amaterasu–O–Mi–Kani (Sun Goddess), and conveyed to the Earthly Empire of JAPAN through the teachings of Emperor Jimmu.

Dr. Tanaka claims that "Shintoism is made up of three major elements, politics, religion and morality. Of politics of course, there is enough, of religion there is very little, unless fetish worship and the invocation of dead ancestors to grant boons or visit their wrath on their enemies is religion, but of morals, there is not even a trace, in spite of researches made by pro-Japanese scholars. Dr. Kato is nearer the mark when he defines Shintoism as "a peculiar religious patriotism", and "a mighty political machine called upon to render services to the national life in the safeguarding of the existing organisations of the State." "Shinto", he adds, "is always inseparably and intimately the Japanese race; hence the reluctance of the Government to permit its classification as a religion."

Neo-Shintoism. It will be interesting to note that the revival of Shintoism in JAPAN dates from the Restoration of 1868. Though it was originally started in the 17th and 18th centuries as a literary and philosophic movement it gradually assumed a political aspect in the new movement. It derived support from the conception of a divine Emperor. Jimmu is not the real name of the founder of the dynasty, but a posthumous title fabricated by Japanese scholars. His date of accession viz., 11—2—660 B. C. is also an invention. These lies were invented to make the nation believe in the continuity of Japanese history and the antiquity of the imperial lineage.

The Samurai. Eventually, this Neo-Shintoism which is but an intensive form of racialism, was exploited by the Samurai politicians to justify their military conquests. For a time the restless Samurai spirit found a diversion in economic and industrial pursuits; and when the progress of industry and commerce became pronounced the spirit of aggression re-appeared.

The New Leaders. Foremost among the high priests of this modern cult is the 80-year old Mitsuru Toyama, the head of the 'Black Dragon' and 'Black Ocean' Societies, and the apostle of Pan-Asian nationalism. His disciples are super-Fascists, of whom the millionaire Baron Hironuma is one. It was he who declared as early as 1916 that the PHILIPPINES should be liberated from their 'oppressors', and the conquest of KOREA, CHINA and FORMOSA was necessary.

Ryohei Uehida is another leader of this gangster group; He founded the Black Dragon Society in 1879, and to him belongs the dis-honour of the MUKDEN incidents of 18th September, 1931 and the erection of the puppet State of MANCHUKUO.

Nazi Methods. All the societies started in JAPAN teach and practise the swash-buckler's art to perfection. Their members are sent to foreign countries to create 'incidents,' to carry on propaganda and espionage preparatory to aggression. The latest *coup d'état* which wrested power from Baron Hironuma and precipitated the war in the FAR EAST is the work of this Group. Its treacherous attack on PEARL HARBOUR even while the ambassadors were negotiating for peace is an example of its ethics.

Schools, colleges and military academies in JAPAN teach world conquest as a duty. The ordinary man in the street in JAPAN has no voice in the Government. Representative institutions like the Diet wear but the outward form of respectability. Japanese industry is based on feudal labour.

Racial Arrogance. JAPAN'S conception of race has also contributed to the present policy of JAPAN. First come the Japanese who are the children of Gods; next the barbarians who include the yellow and white races; lastly the "Korumbas" i. e. the Indians and Ceylonese, the Negroes and the Blacks.

ASIA'S proud heritage is and will ever be that she is the mother of great religions, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism, but her ever lasting shame is Shintoism, without either spiritual or moral content—a national frenzy, a death, head at the world's spiritual banquet.

When AMERICA passed her Immigration Law in 1924 excluding the Japanese as an inferior race, the militarists lashed the nation into a fury and inaugurated the present era of aggression. They shouted—"The Japanese have breathed for centuries, the moral (!) atmosphere of Shinju [vindictiveness] and Fukushu [revenge] and the same spirit still lingers deep down in the soul of every sane Japanese, however glossed over and disguised it is by the exterior trappings of modern culture."

The Task Before Us. This is the menace of JAPAN to-day—a menace to individual liberty, a menace to religion. The real task of the United Nations is not only to weed out this exotic of Nazism in EUROPE obviously imported from the "land of the rising Sun," but to destroy, root, stem and branch, the original venomous plant sown, nurtured and grown for the last 75 years by the madmen of JAPAN.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

7—2—42 to 13—2—42.

Far-East.—The Japanese, straining every nerve to follow up the advantage of their original *blitz* are striking at vital centres. The

present situation in the FAR-EAST may be compared with that of the Allied forces at YPRES in the last war and DUNKIRK in the present; and no doubt SINGAPORE and SALWEEN will save ASIA now, in the same way as YPRES and DUNKIRK saved EUROPE, by delaying action.

Malaya.—Following up his occupation of the island of PALAU, UBINI in the straits of JOHORE, the enemy has landed in SINGAPORE in force between SUNGEI MANDAI and SUNGEI KRANJI, and is advancing towards the city exerting continuous pressure by bomb and artillery fire. The Allied forces are heroically resisting. If the enemy's claims to have captured the TENGA aerodrome and KRANJI are true the city's water-works which are near by are endangered. The situation is grave.

Burma.—MARTABAN has been occupied, and PAAN on the western bank of the Salween River has been intermittently raided, but the enemy's claim to have crossed the Salween remains unconfirmed.

RANGOON, frequently raided, had its biggest attack on Friday, the chief objective being the aerodrome. But the attempts at serious damage have so far proved ineffective. On the 6th 10 out of the 30 invading planes were shot down. On the 3rd was celebrated the destruction of the 100th enemy air-craft over RANGOON by the A. V. G. Wavell after inspecting the MOULMEIN area, in the course of his second visit to BURMA has expressed his 'reasoned optimism' of the situation.

Netherlands East Indies.—Japanese activities in this area are now chiefly aimed at JAVA. The occupation of MACASSAR (CELEBES), the siege of BANJERMASSIN (S. BORNEO), and the concentration of expeditionary forces at PONTIANAK (N. W. BORNEO) during the week would point to a projected, simultaneous attack on BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, the capital and the naval base of JAVA. The enemy has occupied SAMARINDA, and raided SAMARANG, MUDIOEN, MAGELANG, SOLO, TEGAL, and MALANG, all in JAVA. BALI has been attacked.

The Philippines.—Intermittent but savage fighting has followed a period of temporary lull. Forts DRUM, MILLS, HUGES and FRANK in MANILA Bay have been bombarded. Fresh enemy troops have been landed in the LINGAYEN area.

China.—The Chinese counter-offensive in the CANTON area has resulted in the recapture of WAICHOW and POKLO.

Oceania.—Japanese troops, have landed at GASMATA (NEW BRITAIN).

There is welcome news that the vanguard of a U. S. Naval Force has arrived at WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND).

Russia.—There is no big news from RUSSIA. While the Russians speak of the recapture of villages without naming them, the Germans speak of counter-attacks without stating the results. Out of these confused reports however a few facts emerge. Firstly, that the Germans have now reached some sort of a fortified line, though still fluid; secondly that they may now turn round and make a desperate stand, and thirdly, that German resistance is growing, though a general battle may not immediately follow. The chief events of the week are the Russian advances towards KHARKOV and KALININ, the flare up before LENINGRAD and the isolation of RJEV.

Libya.—There is very little news from LIBYA. The position at present is more or less static, while both sides are arming for the next encounter. The enemy is being held in the Gulf of BOMBASA; GAZALA is still in our hands. German-occupied places—particularly BENGHAZI, BERKA, and SALAMIS (GREECE) have been raided.

The question of securing supplies for the next move has now become all important. British and Imperial forces, for one thing, are much nearer their supply lines than the enemy; for another thing the Royal Navy and the R. A. F. have never had any difficulty in escorting supplies even in the most difficult days of TOBRUK. The enemy, on the other hand has had serious difficulties all the time. From statistics collected for the past 6 months, it is clear that he generally loses a third of his merchant ships for each round trip he takes across the Mediterranean. Italian ship-building capacity is unable to replace the loss.

It has now become evident that FRANCE, and SPAIN in a smaller way, have been secretly assisting the enemy in transporting materials through TUNIS and MOROCCO, in French vessels, and through French territorial waters, the chief materials and articles being lorries, cars, gasolene, aviation spirit, wheat, grain and oil. The matter has been taken up by both the British and American Governments and 'sharp reaction' may follow.

The Generalissimo's visit.—Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Chinese Generalissimo arrived at NEW DELHI on the 9th, and will stay

for some days to confer with the Government of INDIA, and the Commander-in-chief on questions relating to Far-Eastern defence He has been welcomed by the Viceroy in the name of His Imperial Majesty, and accorded a State reception. A State banquet was also given, and a military parade was conducted in his honour. The visit is comparable to the historic visits of Mr. Churchill to WASHINGTON and of Eden to MOSCOW, and like them, may lead to important results. It should be remembered that while INDIA is the storehouse of supplies to CHINA, which can be transported by a northern route, CHINA is reciprocally the eastern bastion of INDIA on the landward side.

The Pacific War Council, which has been set up in LONDON as an urgent measure in view of the situation in the FAR EAST, held its first meeting on Tuesday. The Council will deal with all matters relating to the A. B. D. A. arc and the whole Pacific area. Without prejudice to the main LONDON–WASHINGTON consultations it will give an opportunity to other Allies—NETHERLANDS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and INDIA to consult and co-operate. Sir Earle Page will represent AUSTRALIA, for the present. INDIA too will have her representative who will also sit in the War Cabinet.

A combined Chiefs-of-Staff Group of U. S. and British chiefs has also been set up to co-ordinate war efforts, including production and distribution. Representatives of the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND will co-operate with the Group.

A Ministry of Production has been created to co-ordinate the work of the Departments of Supply, Aircraft Production, Admiralty supplies, etc., and Lord Beaverbrook has been appointed to the new office, retaining his place in the War Cabinet. No better selection could have been made. In the words of Mr. Churchill, he enjoys the confidence of President Roosevelt, and has close connexions with the chiefs of American production. He took part in the missions to WASHINGTON and MOSCOW, besides showing considerable capacity for planning and execution of schemes of production and supply.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
2—2—42 (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—				
	A tanker escorted by patrol vessels off the coast of BRITANNY.		2 planes.	
NIGHT:—				
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	The aerodrome at BERKA.			
	ITALY. (By British planes).			
	The harbour, docks and marshalling yards at NAPLES.			
	Quays at PALERMO.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By British planes).			
	A large merchant vessel in the central MEDITERRANEAN.			
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		6 planes.	21 planes.
	FAR EAST—MALAYA (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy supplies and motor vehicles in the JOHORE BAHRU area.			
	PHILIPPINES. (By American and British planes).			
	A large number of barges under naval escort off PHILIPPINES.	Many Sunk.		
3—2—42 (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available about day and night operations.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Motorised units in the DERNA region and CARMUSA region.	Many vehicles damaged.		
	Road communications in the BENGHAZI-BARCE-BENINA area.			
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft over the aerodromes along the whole front.		5 planes.	45 planes.
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By American and British planes.)			
	Enemy reinforcements and motor lorries in the JOHORE BAHRU area.			
	BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	A place south of MARTABAN.			
	NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
	RABAUL.			
4—2—42 (Wednesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	A motor transport park near TRIPOLI. **Road communications** in the JEDABAYA region.	Big fires started.	No loss.	
	SICILY. (By British planes)			
	A goods train and a bridge near CARINI.			
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.			38 planes.
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy personnel and other objectives in the JOHORE BAHRU areas.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
5—2—42 (Thursday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes.)			
NIGHT :—				
	The docks at BREST.		1 plane.	
	Offensive patrol over the North SEA.		1 plane.	
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Enemy motorised units and road convoys in the DERNA and CARMUSA areas and on the GIOVANNI-BERTA-DERNA highway.	Many vehicles and fuel carrying transports destroyed.		
	Harbour installations at BENGHAZI. **Aerodromes** at BERKA.		No loss.	
	The harbour and a motor transport park at TRIPOLI.	Large fires started.		
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		6 planes.	46 planes.
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy positions in the JOHORE BAHRU areas.			
	PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy ships in the MACASSAR Straits.			
6—2—42 (Friday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available about day and night operations.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Motor vehicles in LAMLUDA district.	Many set on fire.		
	Enemy motorised units in the JEDABAYA region.			
	The harbour at TRIPOLI.			

Dte.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.			
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy units and supplies in the JOHORE BAHRU area.			
	BORNEO—NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. (By American and British planes).			
	A transport ship off BORNEO.	Sunk.		
	BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy positions on the SALWEEN front.			
7—2—42 (Saturday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—				
	Offensive patrol over the North SEA.		3 planes.	Many planes destroyed.
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Offensive sweeps over enemy's land forces and forward units in the battle area.			
	Mobile columns on the roads between SLONTA and MARTUBA and in the EL TMIMI areas.	Many motor vehicles damaged.	6 planes.	
	Military objectives at BENGHAZI.			
	The aerodrome at BERKA.	Fires started.		
	Shipping in TRIPOLI harbour.			
	GREECE. (By British planes).			
	The Naval dockyard at SALAMIS.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By British planes).			
	Two enemy merchant vessels in the Central MEDITERRANEAN.			
	EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		12 planes.	17 planes.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
7—2—42 (Saturday)—cont.			
FAR EAST (By American and British planes).			
Enemy gun positions and other objectives in the JOHORE area.			
PHILIPPINES. (By American and British planes).			
Shipping off MANILA Bay.			
8—2—42 (Sunday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available about any air activity.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Offensive sweeps over CYRENAICA.			3 planes.
The aerodrome at DERNA.			2 planes.
Over the **battle area.**			1 plane.
GREECE. (By British planes).			
The chemical works at PIRAEUS.			
Oil storage tanks at DRAPETSONA.			
EASTERN FRONT. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		3 planes.	5 planes.
FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy units and reinforcements in the JOHORE-BAHRU area.			
BURMA (By American and British planes).			
Enemy forces in MARTABAN sector.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.	Aircraft losses for Allies.
3—2—42 (Tuesday).			
BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No air activity at all.			
RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
Neighbourhood of MOSCOW.	9 planes.		
FAR EAST—N. E. I. (By Jap planes).			
The Dutch naval base at SOURABAYA.			
The aerodromes at SOURABAYA, MALANG and MADIOEN.			
MALAYA. (By Jap planes.)			
SINGAPORE.			
4—2—42 (Wednesday).			
BRITAIN (By German planes).			
No information available.			
RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
Neighbourhood of RUSSIA.		5 planes.	
MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			
FAR EAST—MALAYA—(By Jap planes).			
SINGAPORE.	Slight damage		
BURMA. (By Jap planes).			
RANGOON.			
N. E. I. (By Jap planes).			
The Naval base at SOURABAYA.			
Several **villages** in the interior.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
5—2—42 (Thursday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
	Neighbourhood of MOSCOW.		9 planes.	
	FAR EAST—N. E. I. (By Jap planes).			
	The Naval base at SOURABAYA.			
	MALAYA. (By Jap planes).			
	SINGAPORE.		2 planes.	
6—2—42 (Friday)				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	NIGHT:—			
	A few places on the east coast of ENGLAND.	Very slight damage.		
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
	MOSCOW.		7 planes;	
	FAR EAST—BURMA (By Jap planes).			
	RANGOON.		10 planes.	
	PHILIPPINES. (By Jap planes.)			
	Troop positions in BATAN.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies.
7—2—42 (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	NIGHT:—			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By Jap planes).			
	SINGAPORE.			
8—2—42 (Sunday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN (By German planes).			
	MALTA			
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
	SINGAPORE.			
	(N. E. I.). (By Jap planes)			
	The naval base at SOURABAYA.			
	MUNTOK (BANKA).			
9—2—42 (Monday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No air activity at all.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	FAR EAST—MALAYA. (By Jap planes).			
	SINGAPORE.			
	BURMA. (By Jap planes).			
	RANGOON.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

A RED LETTER DAY. The visit of His Excellency the Governor of MADRAS to PUDUKKOTTAI on Sunday last marks a unique occasion and a great day for the 'Pudukkottai War Information Bureau'. His all too brief visit to the Bureau's office in the midst of numerous engagements was a high honour showing his appreciation of the Bureau's work. His Excellency's address to the public the same evening, in its powerful appeal and effect was such as PUDUKKOTTAI had not heard before. Respectfully we tender His Excellency our thanks for having thus associated himself in the war work the Bureau is carrying in the State.

A newspaper summary of His Excellency's address, and other notable speeches of the occasion are printed in a separate section of this issue.

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FELICITATIONS. We congratulate Captain G. T. B. Harvey, the Editor of this Bulletin and our Chief, on his elevation to the office of Director of Publicity, MADRAS. His appointment while as His Excellency was pleased to say, it is a gain to the Province has left a void behind hard to fill. There can be no greater testimony to his powers of leadership and organisation than the Bureau, of which he is the parent and has been the guide, philosopher and friend for nearly two years. His best reward will be for us to carry on the good work in the spirit in which he conceived it, and captained it so truly and well.

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SIDE LIGHTS. During his two years' editorship, the 'Side lights'—his sole contribution, has proved one of the brightest features of this Bulletin. Written in a vigorous and happy style, with insight and a comprehensive grasp of events, his 'Side lights' were rather searchlights, and a continuous reading of these musings–for musings they were, aloud is the best commentary on the war for the period for which he wrote.

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OUR FRIENDS, THE CHINESE. The presence of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in our country just now recalls the past and instructs the present. The Chinese are not merely neighbours but co-inheritors of the Wisdom of the East. The Marshal has reminded us how Chinese monks of old crossed the mountain frontiers

separating the countries in quest of Indian philosophy. INDIA and CHINA together are far more truely representative of ASIA than JAPAN, who taking a leaf out of her western Axis partner's perfidious propaganda is now claiming affinities with the Indians. JAPAN'S culture is un-Asiatic, a bastard of the West, the cult of the cut-throat. People who believe in it live in a fool's paradise.

But CHINA is not merely a shadow of a past glory. She has valuable lessons to teach in the present—particularly, to INDIA. CHINA is a wonderful example of resistance, endurance, and love of freedom. Isolated, she has fought a war against a ruthless foe for 4½ years, longer than the last European war and the present. The savage bombing of her capital could never shake or abate her morale; she took it all in the days' work even as BRITAIN did in the summer and autumn of 1940. And more, the Chinese are now masters of the art of shelter and safety from air raids. Each man in CHUNGKING has now made his own cave in the rocks with which the capital abounds, into which he retires during a raid, and from which he emerges safely after the attack snapping his fingers at the enemy. When the coastal areas were attacked he carried his factories inland, and constructed the great BURMA Road over mountain and through jungle. CHINA still fights with increasing heroism almost weaponless, and with the arms which the Allies are assembling for her no doubt she will soon hound the invaders from her soil.

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NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. In these days of fervid propaganda about co prosperity and a New Golden Age by the Axis Have-Nots (it is Hitler's own description of himself and his partners.) Mr. Amery has done a service when he referred in the House of Commons the other day to the claims of 'Old' prosperity, such as the British Empire knows—the prosperity that British enterprise and humanity have built up, which has converted HONGKONG a rock, SINGAPORE a swamp, and MALAYA a marsh into rich and prosperous centres of thriving industry and trade, the marts of the nations, the homes of culture in which the peoples of the East, and West, South and North have blended their old ways and new and live in peace and freedom.

Contrast it with the Judas promises of the Axis New Order of which MOLOTOV is giving a weekly taste, in instalments, in his account of the German atrocities in RUSSIA; under which all occupied EUROPE groans; from which ABYSSINIA has just been liberated; and of which KOREA is a victim. Compare it with the co-operation of the men of the British Empire. Australians and Indians and New Zealanders standing shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the Commonwealth at whatever point she is attacked.

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS is no doubt a useful phrase to stimulate self-help, and so long as its implications and limitations are properly and wisely understood, at a time when nations and hemispheres are fast coming together in international co-operative efforts; but it tastes bad when it comes, as has happened, from a German radio at BANGKOK. We know what GERMANY means by 'EUROPE for the Europeans': it means starvation in GREECE, extermination in POLAND, reprisals in FRANCE, bludgeoning in HOLLAND, decimation in CZECHO-SLAVOKIA, dive-bombing in YUGO-SLAVIA, torture in RUSSIA, and the German Gestapo and forced labour everywhere. 'ASIA for the Asiatics' means similarly victimisation of KOREA, the rape of MANCHURIA, the invasion of CHINA, the bombing of mosques in MALAYA and the raiding of civilians in RANGOON.

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IMPATIENCE. We are afraid that Sir Stafford Cripps' long stay in the Russian cold has benumbed his usual balance and steadiness of mind as his recent public alterances show. It is all to the good to remind the British public of a possible renewal of attack in the spring upon RUSSIA by the Germans. The danger is there, and forewarned is fore-armed; but it is an overstatement to say that BRITAIN looks on idly while RUSSIA is wrestling. Is it really so? Is she not engaged night and day in a mortal struggle at sea and on land and in the air, on the Home front, on the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean over German-occupied lands, in GERMANY itself, in LIBYA, in the FAR EAST, not to speak of the constant watch she keeps over the MIDDLE EAST in a hundred ways, defensive and offensive, striking where she can and holding the enemy at bay where she cannot yet strike.

Consider the other charge that BRITAIN is not producing enough. This is a half-truth or rather a quarter-truth. There might have been small lapses, some mismanagement, but on the whole British production, for her size is considerable in comparison even with the UNITED STATES. Such statements we say are misleading. Arms are not produced in maximum quantities over night, and the turn-over from peace to war production in countries working on a peace basis is none too easy. 'Work 7 days in the week and 24 hours a day', say the critics—'Employ all the women in the country', forgetting that haste is waste. Long hours of work affect efficiency; and the cry is already heard that in spite of their training women apprentices spoil the job. You cannot soar over enemy skies in ill-built machines.

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SERIOUS BUT NOT DANGEROUS. The SINGAPORE situation is no doubt serious, but the FAR EAST gives no cause for concern. In SINGAPORE itself Wavell is only playing for time. Meanwhile AMERICA is arming, and the vanguard

of her naval forces has reached the shores of NEW ZEALAND; other forces which had proceeded have shown their prowess by licking the foe at MACASSAR and in his own home waters in TOKYO Bay. The Chinese are assembling in BURMA, and the British Navy is moving into position. AUSTRALIA is strengthening her defences, while Mac Arthur in the PHILIPPINES and the Dutch in the INDIES are playing the same game as Wavell, for time.

Look at the other side. JAPAN is in worse case, in spite of her spectacular moves. As Nobuke Kishi, her Minister of Commerce and Industry stated on Tuesday, her war has only 'just started' but her future is hopeless. JAPAN is in a hurry; she is in a hurry because her supplies and resources, always very limited, have now no chance of replinishment from the outside. Her army, her navy and her air-power cannot be further increased, having reached their limit. On the other hand the gamble on which she has started, and the colossal losses she has already sustained, demand early recuperation and reinforcement.

In her greed to grab, JAPAN has run amuck over the whole of South-west Pacific, over thousands of miles of land and sea, in a way that military history has not known. In addition to having to hold down her victims in KOREA, CHINA, INDO-CHINA, and THAI, she has now to conquer BURMA, MALAY, the INDIES, the PHILIPPINES, down to NEW GUINEA separated by large ocean spaces. However glamorous the present successes may seem her present adventure is as insane as it is bound to prove disastrous as soon as the Allied Nations have foregathered. Signs are clear that the day of retribution is not far off.

SPEECHES DELIVERED
IN
THE TOWN HALL, PUDUKKOTTAI,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

(*As reported in the Madras Mail*).

H. E. Sir Arthur Hope expressed his great pleasure in visiting Pudukkottai at the kind invitation of H. H. the Raja. He was glad of the opportunity of meeting and addressing the citizens about the war.

Referring to the war with Japan and the dangers, real or supposed, affecting India, His Excellency said that during the past few weeks there had been

a great deal of panic, misapprehension and fright, none of which was necessary at all. If one looked at the map of Asia, Malaya, Burma and India, one would see that the danger of a real attack by Japan on this country at the present moment was very very small indeed. None the less there had been panic, which had done a great deal of harm, in that the people had been frightened and had left their jobs, and wasted money for no reason at all.

Panic arose almost entirely from rumours. Each man embellished a rumour as it passed from mouth to mouth, and, however completely devoid of truth, people believed it. He asked everybody present not to believe in rumours and not to pass them on. Everyone should try to put down the rumour-mongers, who were doing so much harm at the present moment, and when any one found out where a rumour started, he should report it to the proper authorities.

JAP ATROCITIES.

One of the rumours, which was going about, started by fifth column agencies of the Japanese, was that the Japanese had no interest in India, and that the Japanese were fellow Asiatics with Indians, and that they did not wish to harm Indians, but wanted only to oust the Americans and Europeans. People believed these stories. His Excellency asked what had been happening for the past 4½ years in China, and recalled how the Japanese murdered and plundered the Chinese, though the Chinese were their neighbours and fellow Asiatics. The war now being waged in Burma, Malaya and Philippines was against their fellow Asiatics. The bombing of Rangoon was not directed against Europeans alone. Bombs were thrown from a height of 20,000 ft. and they did not discriminate between Europeans, Burmans and Indians.

Anybody who believed that the Japanese would not harm Indians was living in a fool's paradise. Everybody in India knew what the Japanese were doing to China, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaya, and that was to exploit the country and plunder it. They had not the slightest interest in India's political or constitutional problems. They should not believe in Japanese pretensions of friendship with this country or any other, their sole aim was to exploit and plunder it to their heart's content.

In India they were now inclined to look upon the war as being a war against Japan alone. It was a world war, and the Far-Eastern development was only part of the whole picture. They should not be disheartened by the initial successes of the Japanese in Malaya and the Philippines, but should take courage at what was going on in the other theatres of war. It would be wrong to deny the effects of Japanese success, due to their treachery in starting the war without any warning while negotiations were going on in America. But the real enemy was Germany. Germany was the key to the whole Axis structure, and if Germany was beaten, Japan and Italy would collapse.

Estimating the German strength now, as compared with a year or six months ago, His Excellency thought that Germany was in a worse position. The fate of Germany was sealed the moment she attacked Russia, and that of Japan when she attacked America. His Excellency then referred to the quick victories which the Germans expected, and how their hopes were frustrated and how actually they were now retreating with heavy casualties.

Victory for the Allies was certain, though the war might drag on for a long time. Time was on the side of the Allies, and they would gradually bring their vast material resources to bear against Germany. The Allies would soon begin offensive warfare, and when that began, Germany would be taught the lesson that aggression did not pay, and she would not be left in a position to start wars every 25 years bringing untold suffering to millions.

JANAB KHAN BAHADUR P. KHALIFULLAH SAHIB.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On behalf of myself and for the public of Pudukkottai I extend to Your Excellency a warm welcome to our State. I thank you most cordially for consenting to deliver a public speech on this occasion.

2. The Province of Madras is proud of Your Excellency for securing for her the first place among the eleven Provinces in India in the matter of war effort, and the peoples of the province are highly indebted to you for securing to the Province her legitimate place in recruitment to the Great Indian Army.

3. I take this opportunity to say a few words on the present war situation and the duty of Indians. Owing to the avarice and audacity of that monster, Hitler, the whole of Europe has been involved in a great conflagration for the last 2½ years, and States, great and small alike, throughout Europe fell before his arms one after another in quick succession, and the peoples of almost all the countries in Europe have been enslaved and are suffering the worst horrors of subjection under a ruthless tyrant. Not content with this, he allowed his ambition to run riot in Russia, and this false step began the decline of his prestige and power. Though he opened the Russian campaign in great pomp and glory over a length of 1,800 miles, and carried on the war most vigorously for a few months at the start, still nemesis overtook him and cried halt to his victorious march. The Russians have now taken the offensive during the last two months, and are driving him hard on every front with very heavy losses in men and material.

4. From the turn the tide has taken in Russia the whole world was expecting a speedy collapse of Hitler and his Axis followers. But it is not to be so soon. The devil in him was able to set up Japan to carry on the work of devastation in the East. Japan again, unfortunately for us and for her too,

scored some initial victories, and her onward march has not yet been stayed. But she too will reach her limit sooner or later. Vast reinforcements are being rushed into the Pacific ocean from Great Britain and the United States of America. When these reinforcements reach their destination then it will be her turn to suffer for all the wrong she has done, just as Hitler is now suffering in Russia. We Indians have large interests in the countries now devastated by the Japanese. We should not lose heart. Our history in the past is great and glorious, and our future is pregnant with high hopes and great achievements. We should prove ourselves true sons of the soil and fit heirs of a great future, face the onrush of the Japanese with the same courage and sacrifice as Russia and China have shown, and do our best to secure the successful termination of this war for the Allies. Whatever help we render we must realise that it is not rendered for the British but for ourselves, because our future is closely linked with the successful termination of the war for Britain. For otherwise we must remember that the clock of political progress of India will have to be set back by at least two centuries. I exhort you, therefore, one and all, to do your best by every possible means to help the successful termination of this world war.

Mr. K. NAGARAJA AIYAR.

INDIAN STATES AND THE WAR.

So far as the War is concerned Indian States are in the same position as British India. Like British India. Indian States are linked with Britain by ties of loyalty and friendship. If Britain wins, it means a victory for British India and for the States. If Britain should lose, the States cannot escape the consequences.

The Princes had a true perception of the position, and as soon as war was declared they placed all their resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King. They did not stop to count or calculate, but went into it " bald-headed". It was chivalry at its best. They did not content themselves with talking. They set about organising war effort on a comprehensive scale, and sent men, munitions and money according to their capacity. From Kashmir in the north to Pudukkottai in the extreme south, every State has made its individual contribution. Kashmir sent a well-equipped artillery unit which covered itself with distinction in the Eritrean campaign. They took part in the capture of Keren and later of Damascus. We have all heard with admiration of the Hyderabad Air Squadron and its exploits. We, in this State, have not been behindhand either. It is nearly two years now since His Highness addressed a meeting in this very hall, and called on us to put our shoulders to the wheel, and since that day we have been doing what lay in our power.

It will not be possible to refer to the war effort of even the major States within the very limited time at my disposal. However, I should like to say this, that, never before in history, was there the spectacle of all the Ruling Princes of India joining in the defence of the Motherland. This confederacy is a magnificent spectacle, and the efforts of Indian States contingents in fields as far apart as Iraq, Iran and Libya in the West, and Burma and Malaya in the East, will be an inspiring theme for the historian and the poet.

The war is coming nearer home. There are thousands of Pudukkottians exposed to the horrors of war in Burma and Malaya, and our hearts go out to them in their sufferings. However, there is no need to despair. We must see the war big and see it whole, and remember that in war success at one point is only too often offset by some reverse at another. It is all in the day's work. This war is essentially an endurance test, and it cannot be disputed that the strength and the resources of the Allied nations will steadily wear down the enemy. The past has its lessons for us. Britain after Dunkirk, the turning of the tables in Russia, these ought to suffice to convince us that Japan will soon be sent rolling back the way she came. I would remind you of an incident which, to my mind, holds a valuable moral. A great Mohammedan Saint, Nizamuddin Auliya by name had condemned and cursed Mohammed-bin-Tughlak whose tyrannical acts were beyond bearing. Tughlak, hearing of this, swore to chastise the saint and posted back from Bengal, where he was campaigning. The saint's disciples begged the saint to escape while there was time but he was unperturbed. He merely said "Dilli dur ast" (Delhi is a long way off). Tughlak came nearer and nearer, but the saint's reply to his affrighted disciples was always the same. At last Tughlak came to within 10 miles of Delhi and the saint said "Dilli hanoz dur ast" (Delhi is still a long way off.) Almost at the same moment, while Tughlak was carousing in his tent, a mad elephant broke loose and trampled on the tent. Tughlak was killed. The saint's words came true. The mills of God grind slowly but they grind sure. If we are just and righteous, we are bound to succeed, and the enemy's success will be short-lived. We must lay this to heart, and remember that in this war, not only Delhi but Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are a far cry from the enemy lines. We may also bear in mind the inspiring quotation which His Majesty King George VI used in his broadcast message on Christmas eve 1939. "Go out into the darkness and put your hand in the hand of God. That will be to you better than light, and safer than a known way."

Mr. N. SETURAMA AIYAR.

Forty—three years ago, in February 1899, His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the then Governor of Madras laid the foundation stone for the construction of this Town Hall, and it is no exaggeration to say that this

building stands blessed to-day by this visit of Your Excellency, which is the first visit of a Madras Governor after its construction We are much indebted to Your Excellency for your kindness in presiding over this meeting and delivering a most valuable address to the Public of Pudukkottai. On behalf of the people assembled here, I beg to tender Your Excellency our heartfelt thanks.

Naturally and normally Pudukkottai subjects are most loyal. Their devotion to their Raja is absolute. It runs in their very blood. Even apart from this, it was the command of His Highness to his subjects during the early days of the war, and on 16th July 1940 in particular, to serve the Empire and the cause. His words were, "This war is our war. The enemies of Britain are our enemies. In fighting for victory on the side of Britain, do not hesitate to sacrifice all that you possess, and even anything that you consider most sacred or precious. If anyone, prompted by selfish motives, or under the influence of fifth column-activities, or for any other reason, should behave in any way favourable to the enemy, or should give room even for the least suspicion in that direction, I declare that he has incurred my displeasure and he is my enemy also." It is in this spirit. Your Excellency that we are making our war efforts.

GERMANY'S BOGUS RADIO STATIONS.

(*From the Listener.*)

The voice of the Nazi makes itself heard in some peculiar ways, quite different from open propaganda broadcasts. You could, as a matter of fact, have forecast beforehand what some of these would be, before they were actually heard. Thus, we have long ago learned that when the Nazis attack any of their neighbours, they not only attack them with an army and an air force, but they try to split them internally by propaganda, by working up any tendency to oppose the Government that may already exist there and by trying to create new centres of opposition.

BOGUS STATIONS.

Wherever Nazi action is likely to take place, one of these bogus stations duly appears on the air. When the Nazis were about to attack Yugoslavia, two so-called 'Croat Freedom Stations' came on the air. When trouble was brewing in Iraq a station calling itself 'The Voice of the Free Arabs' was heard. When the attack on Russia began, a whole crop of bogus stations appeared, claiming one of them, to be run by Russian 'patriots', another by the Bolshevik 'Old Guard' in opposition to Stalin; and so forth. There is similarly one Axis station which pretends to originate in India, It calls itself 'Radio Himalaya', and sends out anti-British propaganda in Hindustani. This station, incidentally, went off the air on July 1, and has not been

heard since. Its last broadcast said that the announcer had had a nervous break-down; apparently they have not been able to find another Hindustani speaker whom they can use. Similarly there is a bogus station for Egypt, calling itself 'The Free Voice of Egypt'; and there are various others also. The list is a long one, and will no doubt grow longer.

CAMOUFLAGE.

The Nazis follow the same procedure in all their bogus stations. The speakers spend much of their time trying to give the impression of being really in the country in question, and this is usually quite artistically done. One of the bogus stations for Britain, which calls itself N.B.B.S. plays a gramophone recording of 'Loch Lomond' at the beginning, and of 'God Save the King' at the end of its programmes, and it always speaks of Germany as 'our enemy'. On one occasion the announcer tried artistically to confirm the illusion by soulfully warning his listeners, not to pay attention to German broadcasts in English. These broadcasts, he said, 'may often be very plausible, but they work solely for the benefit of Germany without regard to the welfare of the British people. We, on the other hand, are concerned only with Britain's interests. We advocate the immediate conclusion of peace with Germany'. And so on.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

These Nazi broadcasts continually try, by various deft little touches, to make it appear that their station is a small, almost amateur one, working under great difficulties, and in constant fear of detection by the police. On one occasion, for instance, the N.B.B.S. said, 'We do not pretend to have the resources of the B.B.C. We are proud of what our tiny transmitter has been able to accomplish'. On another occasion, their announcer turned a programme breakdown to quite good use by saying this: 'The breakdown simply could not be helped. We work in confined circumstances in constant danger of being raided, and so accidents will happen. This provides evidence that we are not the Nazi spokesmen the Government propagandists try to pretend we are. If the wealth of Dr. Goebbels were behind us, we should have a much more efficient transmitting set than we have, and this breakdown would never have occurred'. So he said; but as a matter of fact the reception of that particular station shows that it has all the strength of the normal full-size commercial station, and it could not possibly be a secret station hiding from the police.

'Mr. CLIFFORD YATES'.

Sometimes the touches of 'artistic verisimilitude' are quite ingenious. During the heavy German raids on this country in September last year, and in May of this year, this bogus station N.B.B.S. gave pathetic accounts of the troubles of its staff who had been inconvenienced and even injured by the bombing. About two months ago, they started a new and

picturesque development. They began to give graphic descriptions of their adventures in evading detection by the B. B. C. They invented a 'Mr. Clifford Yates' about three months ago, and they broadcast 'You will remember how Mr. Clifford Yates of the B.B.C. was given the whole-time job of tracking down and silencing this station, with fourteen detector vans to help him in his work.

'......We have kept on the track of the vans for some time. One we were able to capture, and an examination of the apparatus it contained, proved very helpful to us'. The adventures of this imaginary Mr. Clifford Yates became quite entertaining. New episodes of the story were broadcast from time to time, in which the broadcasters always escaped at the last moment, one jump ahead of Mr. Clifford Yates and his fourteen detector vans. I am sorry to say that the imaginary Mr. Clifford Yates later disappeared. On August 11, they said, 'Mr. Clifford Yates has been transferred to the Outside Broadcasts Department of the B. B .C., where he should have other things to occupy his mind, and not trouble us'.

EXPOSED.

As you can see, the men who run this station are ingenious, and have something of the skill of a novelist. It is on the simpler things that they slip up. For instance, when Britain changed to Summer Time on May 4, all the four stations alleged to be operating inside Britain methodically carried on their broadcasts according to German time for some days. A similar misadventure befell the bogus station calling itself, 'The Free Voicc of Egypt'. Winter time was reintroduced in Egypt on September 16, but the 'Free Voice of Egypt' does not seem to have noticed that the clocks had been altered in the country from which it says it broadcasts, and in which it says it is 'chased by the British authorities'. It overlooked the change in Egyptian time, and continued on Central European time.

LIES.

Just as we could forecast that the Nazis would divert some of their transmitters to sending such bogus programmes, so we could forecast fairly exactly the sort of things these programmes would say. We could anticipate that the propaganda sent out by them would be entirely disruptive in character. It is. It consists in saying anything at all, lies and part-lies, which might cause disturbance inside the country in question, or might impede its war effort in any way.

IN STEP WITH GOEBBELS.

It is clear from a study of the output of these stations, that they are designed to fit in with whatever general propaganda campaign Dr. Goebbels happens to be running at the time. Sometimes the parallelism between the recognized Nazi stations and the bogus stations is only in general trends. For instance, a year ago when Bremen and Hamburg in their talks in English were trying to create disorder in Britain, by threaten-

ing an immediate invasion, the bogus stations adopted what the Nazis thought would be the manner of disaffected Englishmen. They urged their listeners to draw their money from the banks, to leave their homes and jobs and get on the first train, and rush into the country—in fact to do everything that would cause disturbance and dislocation.

Sometimes however, when the Nazis' originality runs low, the programmes of the bogus stations are merely a re-hash, with very minor alterations, of talks which are also broadcast from the other German stations. One extreme instance of this occurred on September 26, when the bogus station N. B. B. S. gave what was an almost complete word for word translation into English of what the official German news agency said, some hours before anyone in this country could have known what the official German news agency was to say.

FOUL-MOUTHED.

There are four of these bogus stations directed at Britain. One of them appears to be intended to appeal to all possible varieties of discontent in all possible sections of the population. Its general theme is that everything would be better under Hitler; therefore the British should get rid of Churchill and negotiate a peace. The other three bogus stations are allocated to definitely sectional interest, to what the Nazis appear to imagine are possible centres of opposition to the Government. One of these stations is directed to the English unskilled worker. This, incidentally, shows the somewhat odd notion the Nazis have of the English unskilled worker, for there is no attempt at reasonable argument in the talks, and the language used is almost incredibly foul-mouthed —certainly unquotably foul-mouthed.

The methodical Nazis have also another bogus station, specially for the Scottish unskilled worker. It may interest Scotsmen to hear how the pro grammes of these two differ. From what I have heard of them, the intellectual level of the talks aimed at Scotland is considerably higher, but the language (I regret to say, speaking as a Scot) is considerably fouler.

FRAUD AND BLASPHEMY.

The fourth of these bogus stations calls itself 'The Christian Peace Movement.' In Great Britain the Pacifist is allowed to have his way; therefore the methodical Nazis try to create as many pacifists as possible in Britain. So they set up a bogus station calling itself 'The Christian Peace Movement.' Like the others, it claims to be located in Britain. Incidentally, as long ago as November 30, 1940, the voice of one of the preachers in this programme was recognized here as the voice of a man who had preached that morning in a Thanksgiving day broadcast in English to North America, sent out by Zeesen. Its programmes consist mostly of prayers to God for peace, and repeated homilies on the so-called Christian virtue of non-resistance, especially the virtue of non-resistance to Hitler. This combination of fraud and blasphemy is beyond any comment I can think of.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

by

Frank Owen

(*In a B. B. C. Talk*).

OUR UNKNOWN ALLY.

In the newspaper you have heard I edit, we are running a series of articles called, "OUR UNKNOWN ALLY". The ally is China. These articles seem to have aroused some interest, at least, people write to me and say that never before did they realise the greatness, the physical greatness, of China, and never before did many of them understand the moral grandeur of the Chinese people, who have been a splendid civilization for 4,000 years and now are becoming a single splendid nation. To which I have to reply "neither did I understand until I sat down seriously to study the whole thing myself." Now there is developing in this country over night, the same kind of eager search for information on China as we suddenly witnessed here six months ago concerning Russia. The man in the street has got a new name to handle, to argue about—Chiang-Kai-Shek. What sort of a man is this Chiang-Kai-Shek? Where did he come from? How did he become the leader of a people of 400,000,000? And, of course very naturally, the man in the street also says, "Why did not the newspapers tell us about him before?" Well, you know, in a way we have been trying to tell them something about it for years, but nobody was interested. For at least 15 years I have been reading newspapers stories of the marches, and counter-marches, of the various Chinese war-lords against each other. Sometimes a general led his army South of the Great Wall. A month later the same general advanced back Northwards across the Great Wall, leading his army against his allies of yesterday. It did not seem to matter greatly. As for the Chinese people, a distinguished writer, Mr. O. M. Green, summed them up for most of us only a few months ago. He said, "In China men wear gowns and women trousers. A man shakes hands with himself, puts his saucer on the top of his cup. He writes from right to left and downwards and his books begin at the last page and travel backwards. In China the grass is brown in winter and green in summer." Such was the ordinary man's idea of a people who number 1/5th of the entire population of this earth.

CHINA'S TRIALS: JAPANESE ATROCITIES.

We knew, most of us, that the Chinese had been fighting for 20 years mostly with themselves. We knew that the Japanese had several times assailed them, with all the force of mechanised weapons, bombers and

tanks, and all the fury of a self-chosen people who intended to conquer first China, and then the world. We have read of special horrors, like the battle of Shanghai. It was as though two armies were fighting in London, along the banks of the River Thames, blasting their way through crowded streets and houses, where millions of men and women dwelt. We have seen pictures of the merciless bombing of Chung-king, the new capital of China, in the far West—probably the most bombed and burned city in the whole of the earth. And then there was the frightful story of the looting and sacking of Nanking in December 1937. For one whole month the Japanese army went mad at Nanking, shooting, burning, robbing, raping. "They behaved", said an American business-man who saw them, "like human devils." They mowed down thousands of people that they stampeded out of the Western Gate and so thickly lay the dead that vehicles had to drive over piles of bodies to make their way out of the city. Chinese prisoners, taken in battle, were machine-gunned in droves, whole regiments of them, and finally, the Japanese used live men and women for bayonet practice in the sand-pits outside Nanking. We here had read and heard all about that four years ago, that is nearly two years before Adolf Hitler undertook to bring the same sort of savagery to Europe. I think we here felt pretty badly about Japan's treatment of the Chinese people, when famine and dysentery, and malaria, and cholera, and cold came to add their horrors to these homeless 30,000,000. Where friends of China here send the hat round, we in Britain, like you in America, put our hands in our pocket. We raised between us 15,000,000 Dollars. It sounds a lot—it means just 50 cents a piece for China's martyrs. Such as it was it brought relief and life to many. Still, 2,000,000 died. So much for Japan's civilising mission in China.

FIGHTING FROM 1931.

I think that few realised then, either in Britain or in America, that already China has been fighting the battle that we are now engaged in, and for two years before we started. Probably, this present World war began as early as September 1931, when the Japanese made their first big grab at Chinese territory in Manchuria. In those days the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, tried to get the League of Nations, and especially the great European powers to see that this first oppression, if unchecked would open the door to far greater crimes. Mr. Stimson failed to do this a pity, a tragedy because Mr. Stimson was dead right.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK.

Chiang-Kai-Shek, the great soldier and statesman who has led China for these past years against most agonising treachery, tried hard to get his own countrymen to unite Chiang-Kai-Shek saw clearly that while China was divided between

half a dozen rival warlords, China would be afraid of the enemy from outside—the Japanese—and so Chiang tried, above all, to bring the different authorities of China together, to weld her into one fist. To rid China of her Japanese tyrant, Chiang saw it was first of all necessary to rid her of her own separate aggression.

'GIVE ME TEN YEARS.'

"Give me ten years,'' he cried in 1932. History allowed him only half of his prayer. After five years Japan realised new China was developing and that something must be done at once. Chiang-Kai-Shek was still praying to build up his military strength, when the Japanese burst into the Northern provinces of China, when they landed expeditions both at Shanghai, in the centre, and later at Canton in the South. Under Chiang, the Chinese people fought the invader bravely, and hopelessly. It was then that Chiang devised the policy of what he called 'selling space' to gain time. He held the invader as along as he dared in battle, and then he ordered his armies to retreat. Chiang had three times as many troops as the Japanese, but he had only 150 aeroplanes, a few dozen tanks and very little artillery.

THE EXODUS.

While this great defensive action went on, there began behind the Chinese lines, the great trek of the Chinese patriot people towards the West. Voluntarily, industries and universities went, for those who worked in them understood that if they stayed they would fall under the Japanese and lose either their livelihood or their life. As for the poor peasant farmers of China, plundered by the Japanese armies, and their little huts, and farms and ricks, burned or destroyed, either by gun-fire or by deliberate setting fire, they had no means of living any longer and therefore they had to go or die in them. So the vast great exodus to the West began. Picture this scene of a nation on the march, carrying their whole world with them, the machinery of 400 factories, of metal works, chemical works, cotton mills, flour mills, paper mills, iron and steel furnaces, even the plants of coal mines. The total weight of machinery they moved was 120,000 tons, by far the greatest part of it was carried on the backs of human beings. Three thousand miles they carried their factories on their backs, those Chinese. They did more.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.

For long, long centuries in the Chinese minds the great Yellow River has been both their benefactor and their destroyer. The great river watered their fields and fertilised their crops, but every few years the stream burst its banks and its floods went swirling over the land, drowning cattle, men, homes and the precious earth itself. 'China's sorrow', the people of China called the Yellow River. Four years ago by deliberate act the Chinese people broke open the banks of the Yellow

River themselves. They dynamited the banks and they let that great muddy tide pour over their own country, over themselves. No man knows how many died, how many were drowned or how many have perished since by hunger. It was necessary to let the water in to hold up the advance of the Japanese. And this they did, like the valiant Dutch who let the sea in to hold up the Spanish armies in Holland four hundred years ago, like the indomitable Russians who blew up the Dnieper Dam to deny it to the Nazis. So the Chinese sacrificed themselves that their cause might live, and wonderful to tell, it did live. The great leader of China, Chiang, took his armies faithfully back to the fortress mountains of the West. There they have been re-organised and re-fitted and they have come forth again to fight.

THE BURMA ROAD.

These same unconquerable people who bore their factories back to Chungking, on their own aching shoulders, built the Burma road, across, 1,000 miles of rock and peak, gorge and jungle, to supply those factories, and supply their own immortal armies. To-day they have re-captured the key town of Changsha, and 60,000 Japanese dead are witness of their valour. They are advancing now towards Canton. China has 3,000,000 of her sons in arms and 30,000,000 only asking to be given arms. This is the embattled nation that now fights for its freedom and for our freedom in the Far East. This is our unknown ally. Do not let us stay longer in ignorance of such a splendid people, and do not let them stay longer in need of anything that our hands, our minds, and our hearts can bring to them.

JAPAN AND ISLAM.
BOMBS DROPPED ON MOSQUES IN MALAYA.
DESECRATION OF MADRESSA.
FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO BUY OFF MUSLIMS.

By

Joseph Kalmer.

On December 26, 1941, Japanese aircraft dropped bombs on Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States. One of them hit a mosque. December 26 was a Friday, which is the Mohammedans' Sunday day of rest and worship. The mosque at the time was packed with worshippers, both Indians and Malays. Some were killed, others injured. The bomb was no accident but deliberately aimed, for it is part of Japanese tactics to spread panic.

For example, during the raid on Pontianak, in Dutch Borneo, the Japanese Air Force, instead of attacking ships in the harbour, dropped their

bombs on the Chinese quarter and machine-gunned the streets. Panic among the population was intended to hamper defence.

Although the Japanese may deny that the mosque was bombed deliberately, and say it was a stray hit not directed against what is the largest mosque in Malaya, later accounts show that the Germans can give the Japanese no points in their disregard for religious sentiment.

HOLY BOOKS THROWN OUT.

Four days after the attack on the mosque refugees reached Singapore from Trengganu, capital of the State of that name. They said that the Japanese had forced their way into a *madressa* (training college for priests), thrown the holy books out of the window and desecrated the Koran The Japanese set up their own idols in the *suran* (place of worship).

The Japanese had already bombed a mosque at Penang on the very day the Tokyo Wireless announced that special respect would be shown to Muslims and their places of worship in Malaya and elsewhere. It was not therefore surprising that the Mohammedans of Malaya reacted strongly to this form of Japanese propaganda. An appeal having just been issued for blood donors and ice boxes for the preservation of blood samples, the Mufti of Malaya made it known that there was no religious objection to the offering of blood. Muslim blood donors came forward in thousands, and Muslim blood will now help to save Muslim and other troops fighting for the liberation of Malaya.

TOKYO MECCA BONDS!

This would be but a minor episode in a war of cosmic dimensions but for its political importance. The Mufti's appeal was issued on the same day as Hitler's latest propaganda agent, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, made a statement to the Berlin correspondent of the Japanese *Domei Agency* in which he called the Japanese attack an act of Muslim liberation. The ex-Mufti alleged that Tokyo and Mecca were linked by much closer spiritual bonds than London could imagine.

Although these bonds do not in fact exist, the Japanese have certainly tried to forge them. When, more than seven years ago, it looked as though Ibn Saud Kalif might become the King of Saudi Arabia, the Japanese in October, 1934, sent agents to Jedda rather to sell cotton (and very likely arms) than create political links. The opportunity would not, of course, have been missed had it presented itself, but actually no permanent contact was established between Mecca and Tokyo. The reason may be that Japan pursues a very peculiar Islamic policy, a somewhat one-sided policy framed to suit her own expansionist interests. That policy, however, has proved unlucky. Whenever Japan has tried to buy Muslims—in Sinkiang, for example, the Chinese province through which Russian arms reached Chungking—she has been checkmated.

MUSLIM GENERAL'S RESISTANCE.

When the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, the Chinese General who proved most dangerous to them and who held out successfully for a long time was a Muslim, Ma Chan-shan (Ma is the Chinese abbreviation for Mahomed). To rid themselves of their troublesome enemy, the Japanese finally made him Minister for War for their new Manchukuo. Ma, however, used his office only to equip his men with good Japanese rifles, and when further resistance became impossible, escaped with them across the frozen Amur river into Russia.

For the purpose of making propaganda among the Muslims of Sinkiang, the Japanese purchased a wholly discredited Tartar Abdul Hai, from Russian Turkestan, who with the White Russians had fled from the Soviet Republic to Harbin. At Tokyo, Abdul Hai with one Mosin Bek, founded an Islamic Society, which on November 20, 1934, even laid the foundation stone of a miniature mosque at Kobe. However, Abdul Hai and Mosin Bek were principally engaged in procuring the transport of arms to Muslim malcontents in Chinese Turkestan. After 1934 these transports passed through the country as far as Tibet. From that time on, the Kwangtung Army, Japan's permanent mischief-maker, sent to Chinese Turkestan not only arms but a yearly subsidy of three to ten million dollars. The amount was increased after Japan's attack on China, the Japanese hoping that the Governor of Sinkiang, General Shen Shiht-sai, who had been educated at a Japanese military academy, would forbid the transport of arms from Russia to Chungking. But once again, as in the case of Ma Chan-shan, the Japanese were fooled. They forgot that Shen Shiht-sai was a friend of General Chiang Kai-shek, the Governor of Sinkiang being indebted to the Generalissimo for an opportunity given him to complete his studies in Tokyo.

The Japanese have also sent agents to the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Ningsia, and similar agents have of course been busy in all parts of South-Eastern Asia inhabited by Muslims. The Japanese expected that their invasion of China would be followed by a rising of millions of Mohammedans there. They did rise, but only to fight with China against the Japanese.

IMPORTANCE OF AERODROME DEFENCE.
SCOPE OF R. A. F. REGIMENT'S DUTIES.
SYSTEM OF COMMAND SIMPLIFIED.
NOT A PANACEA FOR EVERY FORM OF ATTACK.

by

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

IN last week's war commentary I drew attention to the fact that in the main three theatres of active operations, the side which had lost or never had possessed air superiority over the field of combat, was the side which was

beating a retreat. I propose this week to follow up this line of thought by the examination of a factor which is all important in achieving air superiority—the defence of aerodromes. There is a great deal of confused thinking on the subject; and the creation of the Royal Air Force Regiment seems to have added to this confusion of thought, even if it has simplified the system of command.

Bombing aircraft are in actual effect the same as missiles from very long-ranging guns; and aerodromes are the guns which start these long-range missiles on their way. Now, guns (and aerodromes) have to be accorded two forms of defence—close and distant. Close defence is provided by troops on or near the sites of the aerodromes, who are armed with anti-aircraft weapons to deal with attack from the air, and with machine-guns and light automatics for use against saboteurs or against any airborne enemy who have managed to slip through our anti-aircraft defences. Distant defence is of two kinds—fighter aircraft, whose role is to attack enemy aircraft (bomber or troop-carrier) before they get within striking distance of the aerodrome, and bomber aircraft, whose business it is to strike at hostile airfields and so prevent bombers from ever starting.

CLOSE DEFENCE.

The R. A. F. Regiment has the duty of close defence, and it is placed under the orders of the local R. A. F. station commander, so that all personnel on or near an aerodrome are controlled by the same man. But detachments of the R. A. F. Regiment cannot protect an aerodrome from bombing attacks from the air other wise than by the application of the limited amount of anti-aircraft equipment with which they are provided. If every aerodrome in Malaya had been provided with its own detachment of the R. A. F. Regiment, it would not have sufficed to do more than delay its capture.

The R. A. F. Regiment is no more than the escort to the guns of bygone days; and this escort was only provided if the position of the guns was so isolated that they were not automatically protected from raids and incursions by the position of other friendly troops. Likewise is the R. A. F. Regiment's protection for aerodromes from raids from the air or from the ground. The only way of protecting airfields from intensive bombing from the air is by action in the air—either by similar attacks on the enemy's aerodromes to prevent hostile machines from ever taking the air (a method recently employed by General Auchinleck with great loss of aircraft to the enemy) or by fighter attacks on hostile bombers approaching or over their targets (as in the Battle of Britain). The loss of the Malayan aerodromes was due to the enemy's occupation of the country around them. Rommel's loss of aerodromes in Cyrenaica was due to the same cause and had the same effect.

LIKE GUN SITES.

If we will only look on aerodromes as gun sites of very long-ranging guns we will save ourselves a deal of useless speculation. If such gun sites are situated very far forward, as in the case of Kotah Bahru, they may be able to hurt the enemy before he has deployed, or cause him to deploy earlier than he would have wished; but by the reason of their own advanced position they are naturally more liable to capture.

The creation of the R. A. F. Regiment has not provided a panacea for every kind of aerodrome defence; it has merely simplified the machinery and chain of command for dealing with attacks on aerodromes by saboteurs or parachutists or other airborne enemies. Air superiority is the key to victory. This demands that aerodromes be kept in working order; and, as a corollary, that hostile aerodromes must be put out of action. But aerodromes are quickly put in working order again, as the Germans taught us at Maleme in Crete, so attacks on them must be synchronised with the land battle. It is this synchronisation in Libya that has been one of the chief factors in our successes there.

FAR EAST RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES.

EFFECT OF LOSSES ON ALLIES.

HOW GAP COULD BE COVERED.

Japanese successes in the Far East have brought her very important sources of rubber and tin (Malaya, Indo-China and Siam) and certain supplies of oil (Brunei, Sarawak and Tarakan), chrome (Philippines), tungsten (Tavoy in Burma), anthracite (Indo-China), iron-ore and manganese (Philippines and Malaya), and in addition adequate supplies of rice (Indo-China and Siam) to cover any deficiencies. The effect of these losses on the Allies may be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) **Rubber.**—In 1940 shipments in long tons from the occupied areas and the percentages of world shipments were :—Malaya : 540,417, or 38·9 per cent; Indo China : 64,437, or 4·6; Siam : 43,940, or 3·2; Sarawak and North Borneo : 52,789, or 3·8. This loss leaves a gap, on the basis of the estimated 1941 import requirements, of about 130,000 tons, which could be covered without difficulty by greater use of reclaimed rubber and the development of existing synthetic production in the U. S. A.

If the Japanese occupy Sumatra and the rest of Borneo, the situation would be serious. In 1940, shipments from Sumatra and Borneo accounted

for 80 per cent, and from Java for 20 per cent, of the Netherlands East Indies' total production of 536,740 tons. This loss of an additional 38·6 per cent would increase the gap to about 670,000 tons, or, on the basis of the 1941 quotas, to 800,000 tons.

This gap might be covered, first, by economies (the Germans halved pre-war continental European consumption); secondly, by greater use of reclaimed rubber (U. S. motor cars represent an equivalent in tyre, tubes, etc., of 1,000,000 tons or roughly a year's out-put); thirdly, by developing U. S. synthetic production, scheduled ultimately to reach 400,000 tons a year, although new plants will need 18 months before production begins; fourthly, by further immediate exploitation of smaller producing areas.

(*b*) **Tin.**—In 1940 production in long tons and world percentages were :—

Siam : 17,447, or 7·3 ; Indo-China : 1,560, or 0·7 ; Malaya : 85,384, or 35.9. Including Japanese production this represents 45 per cent, leaving 55 per cent of all total world production—240,000 tons—for the Allies, against their recent consumption of two-thirds of the world production, a gap which can be easily covered.

If the Japanese occupy the Netherlands East Indies islands, Banka, Belitong and Sinkep to the south of Singapore, an additional 44,563 tons, or 18·7 per cent, would be lost. This could be offset, first, by increased production in Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Australia, Cornwall and elsewhere; secondly, by economies, use of substitutes and recovery of waste; and thirdly, by the use of large existing stocks estimated in the U. S. A. at over 100,000 tons.

(*c*) **Oil.**—In 1940 production in Brunei, Sarawak and Tarakan was about 1,600,000 tons, or 0·5 per cent of the world production. Wells have been damaged and will probably not regain full production for some time Should the Japanese occupy Balik Papan, in Borneo, Sumatra and Java with their refineries, especially those at Palembang, vital local supply, especially of high-octane spirit, would be lost in the Pacific area, and Japan would gain a production of 8,871,000 tons, or 3·1 per cent of the world production.

(*d*) The only other important losses are Philippine chrome, about three to five per cent of the pre-war world production, though there has been a big increase lately ; and Tavoy tungsten, about eight per cent of the world production.

(e) The occupation of Java would give Japan control of 90 per cent of the world supply of cinchona (quinine).

TENETS OF SEA WAR.
LOSS OF TERRITORY UNIMPORTANT.
COMMAND OF SEA THAT MATTERS.
NEED FOR FLEET CONCENTRATION.

by

H. C. Ferraby.

The two major operations of war which Japan is now undertaking—the invasions of Malaya and the Philippines—have as their immediate objectives the capture of the Naval bases of Singapore and Cavite, so as to deny the use of those bases to the Allied fleets. We can see more clearly now than we could in the opening days of hostilities that Japan's strategy is defensive. Seeking to divide the naval forces of her opponents, she launched offensive strokes at territories of her enemies far distant from the main Japanese mainland. It was, on the surface, a perfectly good policy, provided it resulted in making her opponents conform to it, provided they would walk into the trap and say, "We must protect these threatened possessions of ours at any price".

U. S. DOES NOT FALL INTO TRAP.

The United States War Staff refused to be drawn into the trap. We have not heard of the American Pacific Fleet, or sections of it, making dramatic dashes from Hawaii to Guam or Manila, or down into the South China Sea, in a spectacular endeavour to cut off the various sea-borne expeditions of the Japanese. That might have made good headlines in the newspapers, but it would not have been good strategy. Islands like the Philippines are physically much larger than a fleet of battleships, it is true, but that does not make them strategically more important. Islands and harbours do not by themselves command sea power. They provide supply points for the true power of the sea—the battle fleet. Loss of territory may be an inconvenience in sea operations, but it will not necessarily be fatal.

EXAMPLE OF TERRITORIAL LOSS.

As an example of the extreme seriousness of territorial loss, we might examine the effect on the Allies of any Japanese occupation on both sides of the Straits of Malacca, by the occupation of the whole of Malaya and Sumatra, supposing that could be achieved. The Straits of Malacca are as important as the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal to the Allies. Loss of control of all that water would mean a diversion southward of all Allied ships. It would mean the opening of the Indian Ocean to Japanese warships and Japanese sea-borne expeditions. It might mean grave interference with the supply lines of the Allied forces in the Middle East, from Iraq to Libya. It is not always realised outside the Dominions concerned what an immense amount of war supplies

goes to the Middle East Armies of the Allies along the ocean routes from New Zealand, Australia and India. Loss of control of the Straits of Malacca would have serious effect on that traffic. But not solely because the Japanese had occupied land on either side of the Straits. Danger would come from Japanese warships and raiding ships that were able to pass through the Straits.

NOT RAW MATERIALS ALONE.

The world is inclined to think of the Japanese land operations in the South China Sea area as aiming at getting stocks of rubber, tin and oil. These are quite minor objects in their plans. What Japan must do to avoid defeat in this war is to maintain command of the sea in the Far East, and to dispute vigorously any moves by the united navies that endanger her command. If she cannot do that, every inch of territory she has overrun must speedily come back to its original owners. And knowing that, the Japanese General Staff want to make the united nations disperse their naval forces, to turn them into coastal defence for this, that and the other threatened point.

AMERICAN FLEET'S TASK.

The United States Navy Department has made a public statement in which it is clearly indicated that nothing of the sort will occur. The way in which it will best defend is by retaining the vital sea control of the Straits of Malacca, though the actual battle may take place 3,000 miles away. That is the way in which the pressure of sea power can be made to squeeze the life out of the various Japanese armies ashore in the possessions of the united nations, so that they droop like the withered branches of a felled tree. For all these Japanese expditions and threats are supported by their own main fleet, however far away it may be from the scene of land operations. The Japanese appear to be able to use the eastern ocean as they will at the moment. But it is only an appearance —just as the German armies before Moscow and Leningrad only two months ago appeared to be at the crest of a victorious campaign. There is a new and decisive chapter of sea history yet to be written in the South-Western Pacific.

NOTICE.

Colonel F. C. Wall, Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Bangalore, will visit Pudukkottai on 20th February 1942. He will recruit Technical personnel (including educated men for training as clerks and storemen) for the Army on 21st February 1942 at the Residency, Pudukkottai. Persons who want to apply for any of these posts may interview the Technical Recruiting Officer on that date.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

LECTURE LXXXII—(*Batch 4*).

1942—

February ...	16, Monday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	17, Tuesday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Vadavalam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Malaiyur ...	6.30 p. m
	18, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
		Karaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilattanayam ...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Thursday ...	Nartamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Uppiliyakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Friday ...	Andakkulam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killanur ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXXXIII—(*Batch 5*).

21, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
22, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.	5.30 p. m.
	Tiruvarangulam ...	6.00 p. m.
	Vamban ...	6.30 p. m.
23, Monday ...	Vellanur ...	6.00 p. m.
	Sembattoor ...	6.30 p. m.
24, Tuesday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
	Pallivasal ...	6.00 p. m.
	Pillamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.
25, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
	College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
	Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
	Kolavoipatti ...	6.00 p. m.
	Kilaiyur (South) ...	6.30 p. m.
26, Thursday ...	Adanur ...	6.00 p. m.
	Aramanaippatti ...	6.30 p. m.
27, Friday ...	Kiranur ...	6.00 p. m.
	Nanjur ...	6.30 p. m.

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